

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SATURDAY, March 23, 1899.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Monday excepted. It is published at the corner of West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance, \$5.00 per year; six months, \$2.75, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

REPRINTS will be made for forwarding information to the office when their papers are not promptly received. This will be at the expense of the advertiser.

ALL communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

A TRAVESTY.

The proposed policy of the new administration to appoint men residing in the territories to the federal offices within the gift of the President, is spoken of by a number of papers throughout the country as "home rule for the territories." What a travesty on the meaning of home rule is this! Even under ordinary circumstances, this would be the case, but how much more is it the case if such should be the policy pursued toward Utah? No such thing as home rule can exist only where the people are governed in matters pertaining to their own local affairs by the laws enacted by their own representatives, and executed by officers of their own choosing. Where these privileges exist, the supposition is that the laws and the execution of them would be in harmony with the sentiments of the local community and in accordance with their best interests. But suppose that in any territory the Republicans are an insignificant minority, and from among them are chosen all the executive and judicial officers, then the primary objects to be obtained by home rule—the execution of the laws in harmony with the sentiment and in accordance with what is understood to be the best interest of the local community—are rendered impossible of attainment. This would be the result, where the condition of society in a territory is normal, but in Utah, where a peculiar condition of affairs exists, the mischief would be many times increased. In this territory the Republicans are in an insignificant minority; but in addition to that they are deeply prejudiced against the great majority of the people, and would not only administer the law contrary to the sentiments of the people, but would infuse into such administration a cruelty that would be unbearable. Furthermore, they would, we have every reason to believe, use the influence of their several offices to a further destruction of the political rights of the people of Utah. Let it be remembered that the governor of Utah has absolute veto power and then it will be seen that not only the executive and judicial affairs of the territory but also the legislative power are practically under the domination of the insignificant and prejudiced minority. It is for these reasons that the appointment of officials from the resident Republicans in this territory would be doubly a travesty upon the phrase "home rule," and they are likewise the reasons why President Harrison should make an exception of Utah in his avowed policy of governing the territories.

There comes a strange story from Montreal, an incident which partakes of the supernatural. In brief, it is this: A lawyer of Orillia was killed recently by a railroad accident. The accident happened about 4 o'clock in the morning. At daylight a brother of the deceased drove out to the home of his father, a few miles from where the accident happened, to tell the parent of the sad occurrence. To his astonishment he found his father up and dressed, evidently awaiting his coming. "Where's Daniel?" was his first eager question. "I saw him about 2 o'clock, or a little after," he continued. "He came to my window and rapped at it. I saw him three times and spoke to him." It is needless to say the old gentleman was well-nigh heart-broken when he learned what had taken place. How can the strange affair of the son's appearance to the father be accounted for? Who can explain?

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The announcement of the death of Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States supreme court was not unexpected. Indeed, it has been expected at any time for months past, his fatal illness having been of long duration. The dead justice was nearly 65 years of age. He was an able lawyer and for many years a successful one. In politics he was a Republican, his partisanship being of the most pronounced character. It was because of the intensity of his Republicanism and the prominence which he had attained in his party through his appearance before the electoral commission of 1876, and his bitter speeches in the Senate, that much adverse criticism was excited when President Garfield placed him on the supreme bench in 1881. It is doubtful if any other man ever became a member of that tribunal in defiance of so much popular opposition as that which faced MATTHEWS, his political career having been such as to cause many Republicans as well as Democrats to think that his appointment was improper. On the bench his great legal ability was recognized, and there was no complaint that he permitted politics to warp his judgment. In other words he made a good judge, and with credit and honor rounded off his career.

SNUBBING DUDLEY.

One of the principal features of the Paris International Exhibition, which opens this summer, will be the great Eiffel tower, the highest ever erected in this world. It stands 964 feet high and weighs 8,600 tons. The committee supervising its construction have selected elevators that will make the whole trip in five minutes, and will be able to take up 750 persons an hour.

There is more trouble in the Republican camp, but it is not of a nature to hurt the administration, though some of the newspapers unfriendly to the President are chuckling over a new enemy which has arisen against him. That enemy is no less a personage than the notorious Colonel Dudley of "blocks of five" fame. To have such an enemy, it will seem to right-minded people, is creditable to a man even if that enemy had been useful in the past. In this instance Dudley did his full share towards making HARRISON President, but he did his work in such a crooked if not criminal manner that the executive cannot, with self-respect and in the hope of retaining the respect of others, whose esteem he values, fraternize with the one to whom he is under obligations.

Washington is just now the breeding place of rumors and stories of a political nature, and it usually transpires that there is more or less foundation to these rumors. One of the stories which comes from the capital relates to the trouble between HARRISON and Dudley, the correspondent

of the Louisville Courier-Journal sending it out. It is said that last week a prominent Republican politician from Southern Indiana appeared in Washington as an applicant for an English consulship. Searching out his old friend Colonel Dudley, he requested the latter to present him to the President with a personal endorsement. The colonel is reported as saying:

"I have not the President since the election, and have no influence with him whatever. I feel quite sure of this. I would have to ask you to do for me what you request me to do for you, if I had any favor to ask, which I have not." The applicant for office pressed the matter no further, but took the first train for home.

The correspondent also vouches for the correctness of gossip in political circles to the effect that a day or so after the arrival of the HARRISON party in Washington, Private Secretary HALFORD wrote a note to Colonel W. W. DUDLEY, to the effect that the President sympathized deeply with him on account of the criticism and obliquity cast upon him by reason of his "blocks of five" letter, but requested him not to call or attempt any personal communication, as it might embarrass the incoming administration. Colonel DUDLEY, piqued and chagrined, replied that he was not in need of sympathy from any one; that he had done nothing of which he was ashamed, and that he had no favors to ask. At the inauguration ball, Colonel and Mrs. DUDLEY met face to face the President and Mrs. HARRISON, and were presented with hundreds of others. The President greeted Colonel DUDLEY as if he were a perfect stranger, and, after hesitating a moment, presented Mrs. DUDLEY to Mrs. HARRISON.

People who admire honesty in politics as well as in the other walks of life, will applaud President HARRISON for his course in this matter. DUDLEY may be a power in politics, but his friendship hereafter will be a good thing for candidates to avoid.

PROHIBITION IN CONSTITUTIONS.

The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is one of the prominent questions before the country. In several states it is a political issue, and may become such in any state. Doubtless every state in its time will have to wrestle with the problem. This liquor question is one that affects old and young alike; the home and the community; the morals and the pocketbook; the liberty of the individual and the peace and general welfare of the community. If temperance could be abolished, or by some means the use of intoxicants as beverages be altogether stopped, there can be no question but what society would be better off. In despair of completely destroying the evil, general men who have the good of their fellowmen at heart, have sought to diminish the evil they could not stamp out of existence; but that they have adopted and always carried out the wisest methods for the accomplishment of their laudable object, is very questionable.

Three plans have been adopted for dealing with this serious question: First, the enactment of laws by the state prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; second, the adoption of local option laws, by which each township or other local division of the community shall say whether or not it will permit the sale of intoxicants within its limits; and, third, the adoption of a high license, with a view to diminish the number and improve the character of the places where liquor is sold.

The first plan is the one urged by those who will be satisfied with nothing short of a complete destruction of the liquor traffic, which, however desirable the object, has miserably failed wherever the plan has been tried. Of late years the radical temperance people have sought to insert prohibition clauses into the constitutions of a number of the states, and in several instances have succeeded. Such an issue is now pending before the people of Pennsylvania, and will be voted on in June. Rhode Island has consented to re-submit that same issue to her people. On the 12th instant the people of New Hampshire decided against constitutional prohibition.

The reasons why prohibitionists seek to inhibit the manufacture and sale of liquors by amendments to state constitutions, is because of the instability of statutory law, which to-day is, but to-morrow may not be. Constituents may instruct their representatives before sending them to the legislature, but they cannot compel them to act in accordance with those expressed wishes. The power of the liquor interests can be exercised in electing men to the legislature who can be influenced in its favor, and more statutory prohibition is thus in constant danger of being wiped out. On the other hand it is argued that while the law is the work of the representatives of the people themselves. A kind of reverence is felt for it, and legislators, when they take their oaths to support the constitution, bind themselves to enact laws to make the constitution effective. Therefore they insist that the only prohibition that can be made lasting must have its foundation in the constitution.

That argument is reasonable and the conclusions based on it are correct. It is, however, capable of being extended further. Prohibitionists would, perhaps, care to have it carried. While it is true that the people have a reverence for the constitutions of their respective states, it is also true that in order to perpetuate that sacred regard for them they must be made with as seldom as possible. A constitution is and ever should be merely an embodiment of the fundamental principles of government, and nothing more. If too much be crowded into it, if it enter too much into matters of detail, if the lists of its prohibitions and permits be made too long, degrading the constitution to the level of mere statute books, and destroy that very reverence for them that it is the interest of all to preserve. The prohibitionists now complain of the instability of statutory law, but the course they are in favor of adopting would make the state constitution as unstable as the statutory law of which they complain. Furthermore, prohibitionists maintain

that prohibition, to be effective, must have its foundation in the constitution. Now let us take one step more, and say that constitutions, to be stable and effective, must reflect the character of the people living under them, otherwise they are but paper constitutions, and consequently of but little worth. Here, then, the temperance problem is thrown back upon first principles. If the liquor traffic is to be destroyed, if the manufacture of intoxicants is to be unknown in our land, then let the temperance folk make total abstinence a characteristic of the American people, and their work will be accomplished, and it will then matter but little whether the sale and manufacture of liquor are prohibited in the constitutions of the several states or not. On the other hand, prohibition may be written in the constitution of every state, but unless it has its foundation in the characteristic practices of the people, the law forbidding the manufacture and use of liquor in the written constitution of a state will be as impotent as when written in the ordinary statute book.

Constitutions and laws do much, very much, for society. Laws on this very subject of the liquor evil, by limiting its production and sale to those paying for the necessary licenses to engage in the business, accomplish much good, and it may be possible to make laws do more good. But while constitutions and laws do very much for society, they cannot do everything. Some things have to be left to moral forces and agencies that operate in society—to the schools, to the lecture platform, to public sentiment, to the family, to the church; and among the things that have to be turned over to these forces to deal with, is, we think, this evil of intemperance, those moral and spiritual forces we have named being supported by such law as we may have some reasonable hope of enforcing.

Ex-Governor SQUIRE, of Washington territory, who was a candidate for re-appointment, has withdrawn from the contest for the very best of reasons. He is out of the race because President HARRISON told him frankly that he would not appoint him. The latter had heard that SQUIRE was in the race for the Senate, and SQUIRE said he was an aspirant for Senatorial honors, whereupon HARRISON said he could not make the appointment. It may now be set down as a fact that SQUIRE will go to the Senate, and when he gets there he'll not be very well disposed towards HARRISON.

BISMARCK HEDGES.

The German white book on Samoan affairs, to which a Berlin dispatch refers this morning, is very interesting reading. It shows that the German position has been completely reversed, and that the imperial government is now as anxious as the other powers to live by the terms of the agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany as to the Samoan Islands. Knapp, the consul under whose orders the outrages were committed, and who claimed to be acting according to instructions from Berlin, comes in for a severe scolding for having exceeded his authority. Bismarck will never be able to convince anybody in this country that Knapp acted on his own responsibility in the matter. German officials are the most careful in the world to keep within the lines marked out for them by superiors. These lines may be laid down in written instructions, or may be otherwise defined, but officials keep within them. Everything goes to show that this was a reckless, desperate bluff which Bismarck was running through his man Knapp, and when the chancellor discovered that his play would not be permitted to succeed he was forced to retreat. Until the late consul had been heard from, or at least, until it was seen that he was actually out of the good graces of BISMARCK, no showing in the white book will be accepted as proof that KNAPE has really offended his master. If this country had shown no fighting disposition, the consul's course would have been approved and applauded by her government, and he would have been retained until the annexation of Samoa to Germany was complete.

It will be a relief to the people of America to learn that BISMARCK has gracefully accepted the situation and gotten into harmony with the other powers as to Samoan affairs. Matters may now be arranged satisfactorily without a resort to arms and the Samoans will retain control of their own country, being protected in their rights by the United States and Great Britain, if not by Germany.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma; soothes irritation of the Larynx and Fauces; strengthens the Vocal Organs; allays soreness of the Lungs; prevents Consumption, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing, and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for the diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman Headlight, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second St., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1227 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.

J. W. WHITECAR,
Designer and Engraver,
131 S. MAIN STREET.

Maps, Plans, Diagrams, Bill and Letter Heads, Building, Portraits, Advertising Cards, Color Labels, Process Work, Patent Articles Engraved.
161 S. MAIN STREET.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world."—W. F. Wood, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."—H. T. Bacon, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured."—J. V. A. Frothingham, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. 25¢; six for \$1. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

SAM'L B. WESTERFIELD, WM. J. LYNCH.

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We will cheerfully answer correspondence in relation to Salt Lake City and Utah. We believe that a better time will never come to invest in Salt Lake.

If you will look at the map of the Western States, you will find that the railroads that have extended their lines into Colorado are destined to build to Salt Lake City. This means a genuine "BOOM" for our city in the near future.

Call on or write to
Westerfield & Lynch,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Office No. 292 Main Street, near the Walker House.

NOTICE.

To the stockholders of THE HERALD COMPANY: There will be a meeting of the stockholders of THE HERALD COMPANY at the office of the company, Herald building, Salt Lake City, Saturday, March 23, 1899, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the election of officers and directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

H. G. WILKINSON,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake Dramatic Association at the Salt Lake Theatre, on Saturday, March 23, 1899, at 8 o'clock a.m., for the election of a board of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

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